THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 597.

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,

THE SHIP

FELICITY,

300 tons burthen, only 2 years old, and may be sent to sea with very little expence.

The Felicity is now in the river and will be up to town as soon as the ice will permit—She is allowed to be as faithfully built and as burthensome a vessel as any of her size in the United States.

She is well calculated for the London or Liverpool trade.

Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN, or
JONATHAN SWIFT.

January 26. tf

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For term apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE President and Board of Directors having ordered me to considerably encrease the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 servants on liberal terms for one year.

Any person disposed to send 20 hands, may send with their people an overseer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the sole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical assistance, should any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the use of the workers. I will also give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each squad. Application to be made to me personally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 20. tf

TWO Lads between 14 and 16 years of age, and of respectable connexions, will be taken as apprentices, by

POLKENHORN & ANDREWS.

January 28.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 bushel sacks,
6 sets of elegant China,
200 casks of best New-York Stone Lime,
30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum,

Also on hand,

Best Swedish and country made Bar Iron,
St. Ubes Salt,
James River Coal,
3d and 4d Nails in casks of 25 and 50 thousand each,
A few bushels warranted Clover seed,
Cambooses of a good size,
And a quantity of Rugs.

December 13.

FOR SALE,

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT

NANKEEN CHINA,

consisting of 188 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz salt in bulk; and salt in sacks—
100 quarter chests Teas of different kinds—
60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Islandsand continental Rum—
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corsica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-casks—
French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—
Loaf sugar in barrels, Muscovado sugars—
Coffee—
Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder roots, best mustard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cassia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jugs.

Soal leather of the best quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown soap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's snuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Also, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Irish linen, well assorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 3. eptf.

Jackson & Dunnington,

HAVE just received and for sale, at their Store in King Street,

A Small Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Chafling Dishes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Brushes, bell steel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 22.

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at six pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adjoining Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason.

Where he has for sale,

Coarse and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine bushel sacks twill'd, 100 barrels Tar.

November 15.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Ware, Castings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.
Red lead; Prussian blue; spatent yellow vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; batters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers, muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeem ribbons &c.

July 14

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs,
Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Stored, and other Merchandize, received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th 1st mo. tf

Macleod and Yateman,

AT THEIR STORE ON GILPIN'S WHARF,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Brown Sugar in bbls

Coffee in bags and barrels,
Jamaica Rum,
Antigua do. } in hhds. & bbls.
New-England do.
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Best Carolina Indigo,
Crude Salt-petre,
Cadiz Salt,

Which they will sell low for cash, produce, or good notes at the usual credit.

January 24 tf

Mandeville & Jamesson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Four boxes, } IRISH LINENS well
One Bale } assorted.
Twenty puncheons 4th proof Rum,
Fresh Raisins in kegs, boxes, & jars,
Do. Figs in frails and jars,
Do. Grapes in jars,
Soft shelled Almonds,
A few boxes Sweetmeats,
Do. Capers.

Also—Coarse and fine Salt, with a very general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell for cash, or at the usual credit.

☞ A good Clerk wanted.

Also, a Black Man to hire as a Porter by the year.

Dec. 8.

COGNIAC Brandy, } in pipes.
Hollands Geneva, }
Liverpool fine } Salt.
Lisbon, and }
Allum }
Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bennett and Watts,

Have received by the Brig Liberty, from Philadelphia, the following GOODS, which they offer for sale on moderate terms,

Brass and Brass Headed

And Irons, bright and polished steel Fenders hand bellows, tongs and shovels, Crowley steel in faggots, German do. anvils, and vices, of all sizes, pall coffee mills, copper teakettles, joiners planes, Scotch braces and bits, saws of all kinds, best claw hammers and augers, best FF English glazed gun powder a box of very neat gentlemens', ladies', and childrens' hats, made in the English fashion, mens' English shoes, patent fleecy hosiery, a variety of oil cloths half 10-4 Flanders bed bunts, twine twine of the 1st quality, folio and quarto post paper, foolscap and common do. soal leather, nails, brads, spikes & sprigs, Ticklenburgs, Hessian and British oznaburgs, wool and cotton cards in boxes, ramboirtin silk and cotton of all colours, tea trays, waiters, &c. &c.

December 10.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate terms at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accomodate retailers with a credit.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 7. tf

JAMES KENNEDY,

KING-STREET,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him since his commencement in business, and respectfully acquaints them, that for the accommodation of such of his friends as may live in that quarter he has opened store at the corner of Prince and Water streets adjoining the Vendue, where he purposes to keep a general assortment of Goods in the Wet Good line of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates. He has at present a variety of best and freshest teas—in particular fine Padre Souchong much esteemed in Europe—Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spirits, Wine, Fruits, refined Saltpetre, and mould candles of a superior quality. In a few days he expects to have a general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, with which he will be constantly supplied.

The business will be carried on in King street as usual; where he has for sale a number of French and English Books of the first reputation in various branches of literature.

January 5. 1m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of ROBERT YOUNG & CO. hath this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said concern removed to the office of Philip Richard Fendall, where in future all concerned will apply. It is earnestly requested that all those who have claims will exhibit them for adjustment on or before the first day of April next, so that the whole amount may be ascertained, and some mode proposed for their ultimate discharge.

All those indebted to the said concern are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay.

The Setore and Warehouse occupied by Robert Young & Co. will be let for 6 years, or their right therein sold for that term.

ROBERT YOUNG,
PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 10. tf

City of Washington,

January 12, 1797.

WANTED for the present year at the public works, in the city of Washington, a number of Laborers, for whom 70 dollars per ann. will be given, or 60 dollars from the 1st of March, to the 20th of December next. They will be found in every thing but their clothing and attended by a physician at public expence when necessary.

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

POLITICAL.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1796.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Les Jumeaux proceeded to St. Domingo. Samuel B. Davis, a citizen of the United States, there took the command of her, with a Commiſſion from the French Government. Davis probably ſailed from Philadelphia in Les Jumeaux for the purpoſe of finally taking the command of her. Her name was now changed to Le Caſſius; and on a cruiſe ſhe took a ſchooner called the William Lindſay belonging to Meſſrs. Yard and Ketland of Philadelphia; Mr. Ketland having purchaſed an intereſt in her ſailing. The ſchooner and her cargo were condemned as prize at St. Domingo. In Auguſt 1795, Captain Davis, commanding La Caſſius, came with her to Philadelphia. She was immediately known. Mr. Yard, with a view of obtaining an indemnification for the loſs of the ſchooner and her cargo libelled Le Caſſius in the Diſtrict Court, and cauſed the captain to be arreſted. Soon after, the Supreme Court, being in Seſſion, Captain Davis's Counſel applied for and obtained a prohibition to the Diſtrict Court, to ſtop its proceedings; by which the ſuits both againſt him and Le Caſſius were defeated. The prohibition was granted on this principle; that the trial of prizes, taken without the juriſdiction of the United States, and carried to places within the juriſdiction of France, for adjudication by French veſſels, and all queſtions incidental to it, belong excluſively to the French tribunals: And conſequently that its veſſels of war and their officers are not liable to the proceſs of our Courts, predicated upon ſuch capture and ſubſequent proceeding within the juriſdiction of the French Government.

Meſſrs. Yard and Ketland having failed to obtain an indemnification in this mode, procured new proofs, on the information of Mr. Ketland, to be iſſued from the circuit court by which le Caſſius was attached as a veſſel armed and equipped as a ſhip of war in the port of Philadelphia, with an intent to cruiſe and commit hoſtilities againſt nations with whom the United States were at peace; in violation of the act of Congreſs prohibiting ſuch armaments. Mr. Adet complained that the proceſs was taken out of the circuit court becauſe, as he alledged, it had no juriſdiction, and that it would be attended with delay—that court ſitting but twice a year; whereas the diſtrict court, in which it was ſaid the proſecution (if at all permitted) ſhould have been commenced, was always open. I conſulted gentlemen of legal knowledge on the point of juriſdiction in this caſe, and they were decided in their opinion that the circuit court had juriſdiction, and excluſively of the diſtrict court. You will ſee alſo, in Mr. Rawles ſtatement of this caſe, that this opinion was adopted and ſupported by two gentlemen of eminence at the bar. You will further ſee in that ſtatement, that the government of the United States had no part in originating this proſecution; and that the diſtrict attorney, in behalf of the United States, took meaſures at each term of the circuit court to prepare the cauſe for trial, and on a plea calculated to defeat the proſecution. At length in October term 1796 the cauſe was brought to a hearing. In the courſe of the argument the queſtion of juriſdiction preſented itſelf. The court adjourned till the next day to conſider on it, and on the following morning diſmiſſed the ſuit. As ſoon as I had received notice of this event (on the 19th of October laſt) I wrote to Mr. Adet, informing him that le Caſſius remained in the cuſtody of the Marſhal, but ready to be delivered to his order. To this no anſwer was returned; but he mentions the matter in the notes ſubjoined to his note of the 15th November, intimating that the United States were anſwerable in this caſe for a violation of treaties and for the damages the Caſſius has ſuſtained. Here the affair reſts.

In his letter of the 3d of June 1796, which you will find among the papers, reſpecting the Caſſius, Mr. Adet mentioned the affair of the Favorite at New-York; and intimated an idea that the Executive might in like manner cauſe the proſecution againſt the le Caſſius to ceaſe. But the proceedings in the caſe of the Favorite were wholly in the hands of the Executive officers, who were under the Preſident's immediate controul, and to whom, on evidence ſatisfactory to the Executive, orders were given to diſcontinue the proceſs. In this affair of the Favorite we are fortunate in finding one caſe in which Mr. Adet (contrary to his aſſertion in his note of November 15th) acknowledges that juſtice was done by our government. You will obſerve in Mr. Fauchet's letter of the 23d of September 1794, a very formidable complaint in this affair of the Favorite; that it was pretended that a privateer fitted for a cruiſe had depoſited arms on board her, and that this pretext was uſed for viſiting and pillaging her: That ſhe was a ſhip of war of the Republic, then ſerving as a ſtore ſhip until ſhe could be repaired: That the ſovereignty of France was violated, and her flag inſulted. Yet by the letter of John Lamb, Eſq. collector of the port of New-York, of the 22nd of November, 1794, you will ſee that at the time the ſeizure was made of the ſuſpected articles on board the Favorite "ſhe having been totally diſmaſted, her crew "ſent on board other ſhips of war, & "her ſails, rigging, and other materials ſold at public auction, ſhe was "conſidered as a *Hulk*; otherwiſe the "event would not have taken place." The collector further declares that the charge of pulling down the national flag and hoiſting another in its place was groundleſs.

Theſe are all the caſes expreſsly mentioned by Mr. Adet, in which French privateers and their prizes have been brought under the cognizance of our courts of juſtice; and all, therefore, to which an anſwer can be directed. Had he cited the other caſes, which he ſays would fill a volume, we have no doubt that there would be found in them which have been mentioned, abundant reaſon to juſtify the Government and the tribunals.

Mr. Adet's complaints are not confined to imputations of injuſtice experienced by French privateers and their prizes from our courts.

1ſt. "He proteſts againſt the violation of the 17th article of the treaty, in contempt of which the American tribunals *have taken cognizance* of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips of war or privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States; or of capture within their line of juriſdiction." But his predeceſſor Mr. Fauchet, after ſaying that our admiralty courts interfered in prize cauſes on the ground of "ſeizure within the juriſdiction line "of the United States, or of armament or augmentation of armament "of the capturing veſſel in their "ports," immediately adds "On this "ſubject Sir, you requeſt me to ſpecify to a circumſtance in which a "prize was arreſted, which did not "come under that denomination, and "you take the trouble to eſtabliſh that "they have a right to interfere in every caſe that can be brought under "thoſe heads. In the firſt place Sir, "*I never have, at leaſt to my recollection, conteſted the right of your courts "or of the government to interfere in "matters of the nature of thoſe you "mention*; but I complain of the *facility* with which prizes have been "thrown into thoſe two claſſes, which "do not belong to them." He then ſays that he could cite a great number of affairs to which he alludes; but contents himſelf with mentioning only two. The firſt is the caſe of Talbot, of which I have already given ſome details, and which with the documents referred to will ſhow this to have been an unfortunate inſtance to ſupport his complaint. The other is that of the prizes of the Citizen of Marſeilles, alſo already mentioned, and which will not juſtify a complaint: for although the final deciſion was in favour of the privateer, yet the ſentence of the diſtrict court was not reverſed in the circuit court but upon the introduction of *new teſtimony*: and the ſupreme Court allowed no damages, becauſe the teſtimony was ſo ambiguous as to juſtify the appeal.

But quitting the contradictory declaration of the French Miniſters; and refering you to the letter dated Auguſt * 16, 1793, from the Secretary of State to our Miniſter at Paris (which has been publiſhed) for the reaſoning of our government on this ſubject, and the demonſtration of their right and duty as a neutral power, to prohibit any of the belligerent powers arming their veſſels in our ports, conſequently to reſtore to their proper owners prizes taken and brought in by veſſels ſo unlawfully armed, or when taken within our line of juriſdiction, I will only add here—That the principles of the rules on this ſubject firſt adopted by the Preſident on the moſt mature deliberation received afterwards the ſanction of Congreſs, by their act of the 5th of June, 1794: and of the Judges in all their judicial proceedings, in the prize cauſes in queſtion. If then the 17th article of the French treaty has been violated, the Executive, the Legiſlature, and the Judges of the Federal Courts have all deliberately concurred in the violation. This no American citizen will be inclined to believe, and we might ſuppoſe that the conſideration of ſuch concurrence to one opinion would any where produce a pauſe, and ſome diffidence in pronouncing it erroneous. Neither the rules adopted by the Preſident, nor the act of Congreſs have made a new law reſpecting ſuch prizes: they have only directed the *modes of proceeding to fulfil our neutral duties agreeably to the univerſal law of nations*. The Judges have applied this law; but not without due attention to the obligations of our treaties, which they regard as ſupreme laws of the land.

2. Mr. Adet "proteſts againſt the "violation of the 17th article of the "treaty, in contempt of which Engliſh veſſels, which had made prize "on Frenchmen, have been admitted into the ports of the United "States." The conſtruction of this part of the 17th article for which Mr. Adet, after his predeceſſor Mr. Fauchet, contends, is this—That if a national ſhip of war of the enemies of France has *at any time, and in any part of the globe*, made prize of a French veſſel, ſuch ſhip of war is to be allowed no ſhelter or refuge in our ports, unleſs ſhe is driven in by ſtreſs of weather, and then ſhe is to be made to depart as ſoon as poſſible. On the contrary, the conſtruction adopted by the Executive of the United States, and expreſſed in the rules before mentioned which had been tranſmitted to the collectors in Auguſt 1793, was this—That *privateers* only of the enemies of France were abſolutely excluded from our ports, except as before, when compelled to enter through ſtreſs of weather, purſuant to the 22d article of the treaty; while the *national* ſhips of war of *any other nation* were entitled to an aſylum in our ports, excepting thoſe which ſhould have made prize of the people or property of France *coming in with their prizes*.

On the 9th of September 1793, the Secretary of State thus expreſſed to the Britiſh miniſter the determination of the Executive †. "*The public ſhips of* "*war* of both nations (French and "Engliſh) enjoy a perfect equality in "our ports—1ſt. in caſes of urgent "neceſſity—2d. In caſes of comfort "and convenience, and 3d. In the "time they chooſe to continue, and "though the admiſſion of *prizes*, and "*privateers* of France is *excluſive*, "yet it is the effect of treaty," &c.

In ſupport of our conſtruction of the treaty, it has been obſerved that "‡ the firſt part of the 17th article "relates to French ſhips of war and "privateers entering our ports *with* "*their prizes*: the 2d, contraſts the "ſituation of the enemies of France "by forbidding ſuch as ſhall have made "prize of the French: intimating "from this connection of the two "clauſes, that thoſe forbidden, are "thoſe which bring their prizes with "them." To theſe obſervations I will add—That if the *literal* conſtruction contended for by the French miniſter were admitted, then although the *public* ſhips of war which *had* made prize of French people or property, would be excluded from our ports yet the *prizes* of ſuch *public* ſhips might be received, and they might be *ſold* too; for the prohibition in the 22d article of the treaty applies only to *privateers* and *their prizes*; while the government of the United States judged that the 17th article was intended to exclude the *prizes* made on the French by *public* ſhips of war as well as thoſe made by *privateers*: and gave directions accordingly to have them excluded. Further, if it had been intended to exclude from our ports the *public ſhips of war* of the enemies of France, coming *without any prize*, then they would doubtleſs have been comprehended in one proviſion with the *privateers* in the 22nd article: for privateers are thereby excluded, whether they came with or without prizes. But *public* ſhips of war are not comprehended, or at all referred to in the 22d article; whence the concluſion is fair, that it was not intended to forbid them coming *alone*, and conſequently that the excluſion provided in the 17th article applies to them only when they would come into our ports *with their prizes*; this laſt clauſe of the ſame article being in its form oppoſed to the firſt clauſe which *admits* the entrance of French ſhips *with their prizes*. Beſides, if a *public ſhip of war* of the enemies of France comes into our ports *without any prize*, how is it to be known whether ſhe has or has not made prize of the people or property of the French? Who is to create a tribunal to inveſtigate and pronounce on the fact? But if ſhe comes *with a prize* the caſe preſents no difficulty; ſhe brings with her the evidence which goes to the excluſion of her and her prize.

I muſt now advert to ſome others of Mr. Adet's charges againſt the government of the United States.

1ſt. "If [the Government of the "United States] put in queſtion whether it ſhould execute the treaties, "or receive the agents of the rebel "and proſcribed princes." And is there any thing in this unjuſtifiable or extraordinary? Was it eaſy for a nation diſtant as ours, to obtain promptly ſuch accurate information as would enable it duly to eſtimate the varying condition of France? in 1791, the conſtitution formed by the conſtituent aſſembly was accepted by Louis the 16th; it was notified to the United

* *Letter, June 8, 1795.*

* *State Papers, p. 77.*

† *State Papers, p. 76.*

‡ *Secretary of State to Mr. Fauchet, Sept. 7, 1794.*

States in March 1792. Congress desired the President to communicate to the King of the French their congratulation, on the occasion. In August 1792 the King was suspended. In September Royalty was abolished; and in January 1793, Louis the 16th tried and condemned by the Convention, suffered death. Was it easy to keep pace with the rapid succession of such revolutionary events? And was it unlawful for our government under such circumstances even to *deliberate?* I do not find that information of the death of the king was received from our minister at Paris until May 1st 1793. The news however had previously arrived in such manner as to attract the attention of Government: for in April the President had determined to receive a Minister from the French Republic. And it is remarkable that this was before he knew that a Minister had arrived in the United States. This promptitude in deciding a leading question does not bear any strong marks of hesitation. And was there no merit in this ready determination to acknowledge the French Republic? Had it been before acknowledge by any power on the globe? How long did *France hesitate* to acknowledge the Republic of the United States? A year and a half. And under what circumstances was the acknowledgment finally made? After the capture of a whole British army appeared to have established our Independence. But more of this hereafter.—In matters of importance (and what could be more important than the decision of a neutral and allied nation on questions perhaps involving war or peace? is it the part of wisdom to reject all deliberation even on points which does not obviously present difficulties? Will not prudence dictate to him who is to decide great national questions, rather to deliberate long than risk the consequence of hasty decision.

2d. "It made an insidious proclamation of neutrality."

I have already remarked that this proclamation received the pointed approbation of Congress; and I might truly add, of the great body of the citizens of the United States. And what was the general object of this proclamation? To preserve us in a state of peace. And have not the ministers of France declared that their government did not desire us to enter into the war? And how was peace to be preserved? By an impartial neutrality. And was it not then the duty of the Chief Executive to proclaim this to our citizens, and to inform them what acts would be deemed departures from their neutral duties? This was done by the proclamation. It declared it to be the duty, interest, and disposition of the United States to adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers: It warned the citizens to avoid all acts which might contravene that disposition, it declared that whosoever of the citizens should render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing or abetting hostilities against any of those powers, as by carrying to any of them, articles contraband of war, would not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment and forfeiture: and that the President had given instructions to the proper officers to prosecute all persons who should violate the law of nations with respect to the powers at war or any of them. To what in all this can the epithet *insidious* be applied? On the contrary, is not the whole transaction stamped with candor and *good faith?*

[*To be continued.*]

To be Let,

And entered upon immediately.

THE House and lot on Cameron Street, next to Mr. Gadsby's (late Mr. Wise's) tavern, lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Washington. For particulars enquire of Dr. James Craik, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

TOBIAS LEAR.

January 3. 1m

Alexandria, February 2.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 31, 1797.

Francis Peyton, Dennis Ramsay, and Samuel Craig, or any two of them, are appointed a committee to settle the Public Accounts for the Corporation for the year 1796.

And Ordered, That they meet at the Council Chamber, for that purpose, on the 9th of February at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That the following premiums be paid for the supply of Water in the time of fire viz.

For the First Hogshead of Water which shall be brought to the house on fire, Four Dollars.
For the second Hogshead of Water, Three Dollars.
For the Third Hogshead of Water, Two Dollars.
For the Fourth Hogshead of Water, One Dollar.
And for every Hogshead of Water which shall be brought after the above four, Half a Dollar.

Provided the Water be brought before the Fire is extinguished, in hogsheads having a good leather or canvass hose affixed near the chine, at least nine feet long.

JONAH THOMPSON,
MAYOR.

In speaking on the subject of the salary to be allowed to the Judge of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. Nicholas said that house sat at an expence of 200 dollars an hour! Ought not this consideration to lead Members to compress their ideas as much as possible, since every *unnecessary* word is a waste of public money?

The House of Representatives have resolved to reduce the military establishment of the United States, by disbanding the dragoons. A motion for reducing the four regiments of infantry to two, introduced by Mr. Williams, did not succeed. It is calculated that the savings, in the military department, with a few other items, will amount the present year to about 400,000 dollars.

A letter from Niagara, of the 19th ult. says, "The last detachment of the Federal troops after being drove to Kingston, the bay of Quinty, and other places, being out 17 days got the north of Genellee river, about 50 miles from this, when two officers and about 50 men came through the bush, and arrived here the 10th inst. The vessel, a small sloop, being her first voyage, arrived here the 17th inst. with several who were frost-bitten, and others with the small-pox which they had caught at the Bay of Quinty."

Beaufort, in South-Carolina, and the town of Tarborough, North-Carolina, are said to have shared the same fate with Savannah; and we are assured, that late attempts have been made to reduce the remaining part of Charleston to ashes.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated in December

"A privateer and a sloop arrived here a few days ago, with troops from the Havanna.

"The declaration of war against the English was published in this city on the 23d inst. The king has given us liberty to trade with the Americans, and they may come to his dominions to recover their debts with as much facility as they can be recovered with you. All the vessels taken from the Americans, when we were at war against France, are to be given up, when demanded by their owners."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT RICHMOND.

By the fire which happened lately in this city, Mr. M'Mara lost a house which (fortunately for him) he had insured in the Mutual Assurance Society of this State, by which he was, immediately on application, paid for the damage, amounting to 270 dollars.

As there are upwards of four thousand houses, or four millions of dollars, subscribed for in this Society, each house's share towards the above loss is 6¼ cents; and if the insurance was general in the state, it would not be more than one-fifteenth part of a cent for each house.—As the insurance by the said institution can now be put at so cheap a rate, and on so generous a footing, it is a surprising thing that many people should be so blind to their own interest to hesitate a moment to come forward and secure their property. But there seems to be a certain lethargy prevailing with many, which nothing but actual burning will rouse.—It is much to be wished, that the people in general would examine this philanthropic system; for there is not the least doubt but that so soon as it is generally understood, every one will insure his property. As fires are only partial, the more general the insurance is, the less each house-owner will have to pay.

PHILANTHROPOS.

By Post.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 30.

We informed our readers in our paper of Saturday morning, of the melancholy catastrophe of Mr. Brown's family from fire. In the afternoon of the same day the remains of Mrs. Brown, and her three children (the eldest a girl of thirteen, the second a boy of nine, and the youngest a girl of seven years of age) were conveyed in three coffins from the house of Major Robert Patton, to the grave-yard of St. Paul's church, attended by the clergy of all denominations, and by the greatest concourse of other citizens that probably ever convened at a funeral in this city. The sympathy in this mournful scene was sincere and universal; and many tears were shed over the deceased by all classes of people. After reading the funeral service, the Reverend Doctor Magaw ascended the pulpit of St. Paul's church and addressed a few pathetic words to the audience.

NEW-YORK, JAN 7.

[Our Readers will readily recollect the violent invectives which appeared sometime since against Mr. HAMILTON, under the signature of the subscriber to the following publication. His *amende honorable* for his then rash conduct, will shew how absurd it is to censure a public officer on mere presumption of his behaving improperly. Ten thousand circumstances operate his conduct, that he has *no right* to offer in his justification.]

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL
Throughout the United States.

It has been the unhappy lot of many a man to rush imprudently into errors which might have been avoided had reason and reflection taken place; by which they have not only injured themselves, but their best friends and benefactors. And I hold it a duty, when a conviction to amend such errors takes place in the breast of the person who committed them, after they obtained publicity, should as publicly make satisfaction to the injured party as in his power to bestow.

That I have done this, is not to be doubted, with respect to Mr. Hamilton late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.—I had a demand against the United States for a certain species of public debt, for which there was an appropriation made by law. I entered into a correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, and without knowing his solid reasons for refusing the payment, in an intemperate moment published the correspondence in Mr. M'Lean's paper, on the 24th of October, 1793, with reflections on the same, for which I sincerely lament. I can only apologize so far for my conduct, by saying, that had I been informed of the subject of a private report of Mr. Hamilton's to the President in due time, I had not done what I did. It only remains further to add, that the insinuations contained in my publication alluded to, with respect to Mr. Hamilton's conduct, proceeded from misjudging his real intentions, which I now am certain were for the Public good.

AND. G. FRAUNCES.
No. 73, Liberty-street,
New-York.
January 9, 1797.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Polly, Chase, Boston.
Sloop Polly, Willis, Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED.

Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Charleston.
Saucy Fox, Manning, Norfolk.
Schooner Eliza, French, Do.

Notice,

THE Freeholders and House-keepers are hereby informed that on the second Tuesday in February, an election will be held at the Council chamber, for 12 persons to serve as Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen for the year 1797.

I would just observe that the citizens of Alexandria are much interested in the good order and internal police of the town, and that a general and timely suffrage is expected, that the poll may be seasonably closed.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

February 2.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th day of January last, some ill disposed person or persons did barbarously cut and hough my horse on Mr. Thomas Herbert's plantation adjoining Cameron, in a lot at present occupied by some English butchers—being fully sensible of the injury done me without provocation, I do hereby offer the above reward to any person who will inform against the perpetrator of said fact, so that he may be brought to condign punishment.

MICHAEL O'MEARA.

February 2. 3t

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Tuesday the 12th of May, 1793, a mulatto fellow named SOLOMON, who generally calls himself SOLOMON BROKENBERRY, about 5 feet 8 inches high—he is now near 22 years of age.—is stout & well made, and turns his toes a little out when he walks. As he has been used chiefly to waiting in the house, and attending on gentlemen, he has acquired a good deal of politeness, speaks very well, but rather quick. He took with him a variety of good clothes. He was seen in Baltimore two days after he ran off from Alexandria, with a number of letters with him, some directed to merchants in Philadelphia, and others to merchants in New-York, which letters I make no doubt were forged. At Baltimore I have been informed he took the stage for New-York. He also was furnished with plenty of money to bear his expences. Since the time he was seen in Baltimore, he has made his escape to Boston, and was seen there by a young gentleman that lives in Alexandria in the month of June '95. This young gentleman saw him and talked to him there, he was then hired to a Mr. Daniel Pearce, Jun. merchant, No. 35, Long Wharf, Boston. He has also been seen there by Capt. Job Green. Capt. Green says he could never get to speak to him, he always gave him the dodge. Any person that will deliver him to Daniel Douglass, flour inspector, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, living at the Falls of Difficult, shall receive the above reward.

PRICHARD NEWBY.

February 2. 3w

HYMN TO THE GUILLOTINE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

Daughter of Liberty! whose knife
So busy chops the thread of life,
And frees from cumb'rous clay the spirit?
Ah! why alone should Gallia feel
The beauties of thy pond'rous steel?
Why must not Britain mark thy merit?

Hark! 'tis the dungeon's groan I hear!
And lo, a squalid hand appear,
With sallow cheek, and hollow eye,
Unwilling, lo, the neck they bend;
Yet, through thy pow'r, their terrors end,
And with their *heads* their sorrows fly.

O let us view thy lofty grace;
To Britons shew thy blushing face,
And bless Rebellion's life tir'd train!
Joy to my soul! she's on her way,
Led by her *dearest* friends, Dismay,
Death, and the Devil, and Tom Paine!

WHEREAS Jonathan Holmes, on the 30th January 1796, by deed bearing date on that date, did convey to Joseph Lewis, Jun. his heirs and assigns, a large convenient distillery with four large stills, well proportioned in their size, and with a copper boiler, and a sufficient number of tubs. Also, one horse mill, and a large commodious bake house, with three acres of land, situate in the county of Loudoun, known by the name of Gum Spring, in trust for the payment of 350l. to the said Lewis, his heirs and assigns, on the 1st of January 1797, and for the payment of the like sum on the 1st of January, 1798, with power of re-entering by said Lewis, his heirs or assigns, in case any one of the said sums of money should not be punctually paid, and of making sale of aforesaid property at public auction, or so much thereof as would raise the money due an in arrear. And whereas the said Lewis by deed duly executed and recorded, did assign all his right to the aforesaid property to John O'Farrall, who in like manner, did assign the same to us, and whereas we have called on said Holmes for the first payment, and he acknowledged that he paid no part, and that he knew not when he should have it in his power. Wherefore we the subscribers, by our partner, Alexander Grant, made entry into the aforesaid premises. Be it then known, that on the 21st February next, we according to the powers and trust vested in us by said conveyances, shall at the Gum Spring, at public sale, sell the whole of aforesaid property, or so much thereof, as will raise the money due.

HACKET & GRANT.

Leesburg, January 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large a story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

For Sale,

TEN Lots opposite Mr. James Keith's wharf, on the west side of Water-street. These lots are from 20 to 26 feet front, and from 63 to 123 feet deep, and have most of them an east front, and are in point of situation equal to any lots at the lower end of the town for private buildings. Any person wishing to purchase may be accommodated low for cash, or on a short credit—or should any person be inclined to buy the whole, they will meet with a great bargain, by applying to the subscriber near Mr. Philip R. Fendall's.

ROBERT G. LANPHIER.

Jan. 24 1m

LISBON WINE

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-casks,
For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.

Nov. 10.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria Newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificate heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Cuthbert Powell & Co.

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. Norwood, in King-street,
A complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Which they now offer for sale on the most moderate terms.

January 28. 3w

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling House in King-street, next door to William M'Knight's tavern. The house is in good repair, and very convenient for a small family, with a good kitchen and cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to the premises.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

January 28.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overseer on the shares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed. Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honesty, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wise-miller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25.

Public Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Samuel Harrison, late of the town of Alexandria, dec. or to the estate of his late wife Barbara, by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.—And those who have any demands against either of the said estates, will please to bring their accounts forward regularly attested, that provision may be made for the speedy payment thereof.

P. MARSTELLER, Adm.

Jan. 24. 1m

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for business, situate on King street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 42 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24. tf

For Sale.

NEAR the Great Falls of Potomac, in Loudoun county, 4 or 500 acres of Land sufficiently level for farming. About 100 acres are cleared and but little worn. This tract is well watered, and contains several acres of natural meadow. The timber is oak, hickory, and chesnut, and there is on one part of it a sufficiency of the latter alone to enclose perhaps the whole. Mr. Robert Reed who at present lives on the premises will shew the land to any person wishing to view it, and the terms may be known by a letter directed to the subscriber, and left at the Post Office, Alexandria.

T. FAIRFAX.

January 12. 5w

Valuable Lands,

AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun county, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wednesday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

All the real and personal Estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky land,) consisting of two tracts of Land, six valuable Slaves, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distance, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will no doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will shew it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid;—for all sums under the above ready money will be required.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day, till all is sold,

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of sale, that they may be discharged.

GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 19. 1m

For Sale,

A likely Negro Man, about 28 years old, apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

January 24. tf
Nov. 25. 3m ep

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Continent for the West Indies, for a few months, I have authorized Mr. Peter Defnoes as my agent for transacting the business carried on by me in this town. Those to whom I am indebted are desired to call on him for payment; and those who are indebted to me, will please to pay their respective balances to him.

F. VIVENT.

Said Peter Defnoes, will rent the store and cellar, lately occupied by me in King-street, and has for sale on the usual credit, 19 puncheons of 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum.

December 8. tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land containing 118 acres, lying on Cameron Run, distant about 5 miles from Alexandria. The situation is on many accounts eligible—It is remarkably healthy, a convenient distance from the great Newgate road, and commands a pleasing view of the greater part of the valley, through which the Cameron beautifully winds its course. This tract is well proportioned with respect to timber, upland and meadow ground, and has on it such improvements as might be easily adapted for immediate residence. For further particulars apply to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 3. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a negro fellow named WILLIAM JACKSON, he is about 5 feet 9 or 8 inches high, about 27 or 28 years of age—had on when he went away a dark bottle green coat and waistcoat, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of speckled worsted stockings and thick fox'd shoes with double vamps, he served his time at the cooper's business—he has worked a few months with me at baking. He possibly will endeavor to pass for for a free man, as I understand he has got forged papers for that purpose. It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever apprehends him and brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS CRANDELL.

December 31.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a likely young negro woman named ESTHER, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclining to fatness. Had on when she went off a grey cloth jacket and brown petticoat. It is presumed however that her dress has been since changed, as she has taken away with her valuable clothes to a considerable amount. The above reward with charges will be paid for securing her in any goal, so that I get her again.

ROB. B. JAMESSON.

N. B. Wanted to purchase or hire, a negro boy of a good character.

December 29.

IN order to comply with contracts, I will sell for approved bonds, on three equal annual payments, a square of Lots at the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Dr. Weford's on Caroline Street, and running up the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27½ feet front, and 122 back; 12 on Caroline street, and 12 on Sophia street. Nine of those on Caroline street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 or 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or gourds will martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8.

To be Rented.

A Two Story Brick House on the north side of King street, next door to Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr. David Davey's.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

January 26. tf

JUST RECEIVED,
From New-York, and for sale by
STEPHEN ALLEY,
A general assortment of
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Childrens' SHOES, &c.

December 8.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.